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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

Music and Musical Cultivation. WE are just entering upon our annual musical season. Various prospectuses have already been issued promising us concerts, operas, orchestral performances, and the usual round of musical entertainments. Probably the most of our readers are looking forward to their winter's enjoyment, in good part, in some of these forms of musical recreation. Yet how few there are who ever seriously reflect upon what music really is, its influences on individuals and society, and the uses to which it might and ought to be put in the education and elevation of the community at large! Indeed, some persons may question whether it has any real use at all. It is undoubtedly an agreeable passime, they will say; an hour or two at a concert must always be an agreeable recreation, but how can it be of any practical importance? How can anything valuable or lasting be learned from it?

Now, those who are familiar with the lives and labors of the great composers of music will hesitate much before they will say that there is no earnest meaning in a pursuit that was adopted as the life-work of such men as Mozart, Handel, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. Indeed, it was not so much adopted by them as it was sent to them from above-a genuine gift of genius, as real and sacred a trust as any other great power conferred upon man, and looked upon by its possessors as a faculty to be used for the instruction, elevation, refinement, and lasting benefit of the human race. Just in proportion as this view is taken of music, both as a science and art, are its composers, its performers, and its hearers worthy of its high origin. The works of many of the great masters were composed with a deep and carnest longing after all that is noble and good-a sort of elevated enthusiasm not less religious than artistic. Said Glück, on finishing one of his finest compositions: -"This youngest child of my brain, this fruit of my high and holy hours of devotion, is a good work! I have placed in it the noblest emotions of my soul, the purest feelings of my heart, and my most elevated, most serious thoughts !"

But amid the great variety of styles of music, the many forms in which it reveals to us its beauties, how shall we decide upon that best adapted to the true cultivation of the popular taste, and to make the deepest and most lasting impression upon the popular heart? Probably the opera is the most widely appreciated. In almost any community, of however little musical cultivation, a fair operaaudience and gain high praise; while the success of symphony concerts will depend, to a great extent, upon the previous musical cultivation of the people; and it is rare to find anywhere more than a select few who go with delight to listen to a quintette club, or to soloists performing the works that are technically called classical. Yet genius has exercised itself in these various forms of art. Mozart's Don Giovanni and the Fidelio of Beethoven will prove that these great spirits were glad to unite their power with that of the histrionic art to enchain the multitude. The delight of the opera is not purely musical. There is a fascination about its representations that holds as under a spell many whom the music alone, and in its severity, would not so greatly affect. Hence, in considering the subject of music specifically, we cannot help saying that there are other forms educate and train the popular taste. The sonatas of Mozart and Beethoven, the smaller like one another as they are in many respects, have this in common, that they inspire a love for pure art and a distaste for the puerilities and trifling that characterize so much of our modern composition.

It would be neither unprofitable nor uninteresting for us to dwell occasionally upon some phases of the history of music, and to acquaint ourselves more thoroughly with those great ones who, amid much privation and care, with mingled ecstacy and pain, interpreted to the world the noble thoughts that had been given them from above.

"So works this music upon earth! God so admits it, sends it forth, T" add another worth to worth. "A new creation-bloom that rounds

The old creation, and expounds His Beautiful in tuneful sounds!" Election of Gov. Brownlow-A Lesson, THE election of Governor Brownlow as United States Senator from the State of Tennessee is a deserved recognition of his important serwices to the cause of the Union, and of his great ability and success as the executive officer of that State. That Tennessee has been so thoroughly reconstructed, and is now so firmly based upon Republican principles, is due in a higher degree to Governor Brownlow than to any other man. He has been bold. persistent, and unflagging in his efforts to secure the thorough redemption of his State, and the success he has achieved has shown that he knew his work and how to perform it. As he does not enter upon the duties of his new office until the 4th of March, 1869, the State will enjoy the advantage of his high administrative abilities for some time to come, and especially during the exciting period of

the Presidential election of next year. Results are always better than theories. We to make him out, from his own words, a liar

hear a great deal of the evils which (in theory) are to result from the admission of the colored citizens of the Rebel States to the ballot-box. A terrible phantom of a negro "balance of power" is conjured up by fanatical brains to alarm simple souls. Well, in Tennessee we have results, not theories; facts, not fancies What, then, has been the result of admitting the colored citizens to the ballot-box there? Why, that we have a truly loyal State Government, and a patriot like Governor Brownlow for United States Senator. Had it not been for the votes of the loyal colored citizens of Tennessee, that State would to-day have been in the terrible condition of Kentucky and Maryland, where Rebels and Rebel sympathizers have full sway, and trample loyal men beneath their feet; and we should have had a Rebel or a Copperhead for United States Senator instead of Governor Brownlow, We commend these results of impartial suffrage in Tennessee to all who think that loyal men, and not Rebels, ought to rule the South.

Organizations for Next Year's Campaign. THAT no time should be lost before a thorough organization of the Republican party in our State should be effected, must be clear to any one who has watched the progress of the political current for the last year. That the great secret of success is an efficient and complete organization has been proved by the result of the late election. Such a systematization of all available forces is far more important to the party than any number of public meetings. During the campaign just closed the Democracy held no meetings, had no parades, aroused apparently no enthusiasm in the ranks, yet, by an efficient working in secret, they secured a far larger proportionate vote than we did with all our speeches and fireworks. The great cause of this large vote is due to the establishment of ward clubs, with precinct clubs, with clubs which all, even the least influential, members were made to feel an interest in, and so distributed that each felt as though a certain amount of responsibility devolved on him, and he had his particular share in the triumph. This is the true principle on which to work. Interest each man, and get him to feel that on him individually is a duty, and as a rule he will perform it. To effect this result, it is certain that ward clubs must be formed, and the sooner the better. The coming year will be one filled with political excitement, for in its course we really have three elections-an election of delegates to the National Convention, of State officers, and of a President. There remain but a few short months before the time when the Convention will assemble, and a still less time before the delegates are to be elected. A great part of the success of the Presidential election depends on the primary choice by the people of delegates. It is, therefore, certainly time to get to work.

We doubt, however, whether the class of clubs devoted to the interests of any particuhar men are the kind to secure for us a perfect organization. It seems to us that these clubs are likely to exert all their strength in seektic performance will always command a good ling to advance the interests of their candidate rather than in benefiting the whole party, without distinction as to who may be their favorite for the nomination. We do not object to Grant clubs, for we doubt not, in all human probability, that General Grant will be our nominee; but such clubs do not fill the place in the party which the local Democratic clubs do. We do not see the enemy forming themselves into clubs for any particular man; but they are securing all the working elements possible, and putting them in motion.

We think that there ought to be in each ward some other working organization than a Grant Club. And in looking for the element from which such an association as will possess purity and energy can be formed, we find it only in the young men of the Republican party. We think it is time that the young men should thoroughly organize as young men, and make their influence felt in the Rethan the opera which seem better adapted to publican party. They are sound on the great question of principles; they have formed no entangling alliances, and are, of all others, works of Schumann, Chepin, and Liszt, un- the best qualified for holding the balance of power in the party. We would like to see in every ward of our city an organization of young Republicans, who, working in unison, can have sufficient power to put a veto on the corrupt nominations of the party, whose power will be such that, if they say to the convention of politicians, "If you nominate such an unworthy candidate we will not support him," on their saying so no such nominations will be ventured upon. If this could be done, we are sure that we would have worthy candidates. There is but little danger of the abuse of such an influence. There is no other body of men in the party with whom it could be more securely trusted. If such a system of organization could be effected, then we would never again have the same cause of defeat as dragged us down this year. We think such a plan as proposed is feasible, and hope that it will be adopted by all the wards of our city.

Professional Ethics.

THE calm, dignified courtesy which characterizes many of the older members of the bar, and which, in former days, was almost universal, does not find much favor in the eyes of a certain class of men who have crept into the profession of late. These men assume an air of exceeding smartness; they adjust their eye-glasses with extreme carefulness; they run their fingers through their hair with a charming grace; and then, when they get hold of a victim in the shape of a bewildered witness, they proceed to drive him to the wallas though he were a wild beast thirsting for their blood; to badger and browbeat and worry and torment him, as though he were ntterly destitute of the feelings of humanity;

and a knave, and absolutely unworthy of belief under any circumstances; and, finally, to wind him up with such a complete and perfect annihilation, that the wretched man begins to think that he had better hang a millstone about his neck and forthwith cast himself into the sea.

One Beebe, of New York, who formerly sat upon the bench in that city, made a display of Limself yesterday which will fill the hearts of these smart young men with delight. He was conducting the examination of witnesses in the case of the alleged defaulting tellers of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and among those who received the full force of his impudence was a son of the President of the Bank. Beebs cross-examined this young man with great severity, and being utterly baffled by the straightforward candor of the witness, he at last broke out in the following brilliant strain:-"I wish to make your examination as abort as possible, my young friend; but if you go on in this disingenuous way, I'll rip you so high you'll never be heard of again!" At this point the Court mildly interposed, by saying that the witness was, to all appearances, giving his testimony with candor, and that the prisoner's counsel had no right to make such remarks. It is not to be presumed that this dainty rebuke will have any appreciable effect upon Beebe, who is evidently lacking in the first elements of a gentleman. If the Court had done its whole duty in the case, it would have sent Beebe up to Blackwell's Island for contempt, and kept him there until such time as his daily walk and conversation showed unmistakable signs of amendment.

There are a host of Beebes at the bar of this city. Every frequenter of our criminal court is familiar with their names and faces, for they are never to be found at their offices when a judge is on the bench. They hang around the prisoners' dock as birds of prey hover over a carcass, and but few of our lawyers who are gifted with the element of selfrespect will venture into the Quarter Sessions, because of their unfailing presence. The manner in which they manipulate the witnesses of the opposite party is quite up to the Beebe standard, and we remember instances in which the brilliant Beebe has been cast entirely into the shade. They take great delight in torturing a woman, especially when the case before the Court is one in which the details are too indecent for publicatien. If the witness, under these circumstances, exhibits the least reluctance to make use of words which should cause the het blood to mount to the cheek of every woman, they gallantly come to her relief by putting the revolting terms in her mouth, and then demand that she shall nod assent. In short, they do all manner of sharp things, and utter all serts of brilliant sayings, and then turn upon the helpless jury and compel them to listen to unmitigated abuse of the witnesses

by the hour together. It is an unfortunate feature of our present jury system that such pettifoggers carry great weight in almost every case in which they are engaged, and in consequence their services are in constant demand, and they are enabled to grow fat upon the good things of this world. Such gentlemen and scholars as Isaac Hazlehurst, William M. Meredith, and Theodore Cuyler are never known to be brilliant after the fashion of Beebe, and their services are but seldom required in our criminal courts. If the trial of thieves, burglars, and villains of all sorts were conducted by lawyers of their standing, the whole community would be much the better for it, and many a desperate character who is now permitted to go unwhipt of justice would find his way to Cherry Hill and Moyamensing. The only way in which this most desirable result can be brought about is for our judges to administer to the upstarts who throng the criminal court such severe and oftrepeated rebukes that they will be driven out of practice, or obliged to study and follow the examples set them by the Hazlehursts, Merediths, and Cuylers.

THE CONGESTION OF SPECIE.

French Plan for the Employment of Capital-Tae Old Springs of Credit Exhausted.

Paris (Oct. 7) correspondence of London Times. M. Horn, the well-known economist, and the author of a work, which appeared some months ago, on the Liberty of Banks, has just published a pampulet of sixteen pages called the "Synoi-cat du Credit," toe object of watch is to point out the best reans for alleviating the suffering which has so long paral zeo commercial affairs and which is every day on the increase. The most sarguine optimonists, he says, can no ionger induige in illusions. Millions upon millions remain buried in the bank cellars. posts, instead of increasing, as might have been expected in the year of the Universal Exhibi-tion, are, on the contrary, dim nishing. The taxes are far from producing all that was antici-pated by the Legislature. Railroad companies see their receips growing less and less.

The spirit of association has become languid, and foliures are constantly on the increase. M. Horn is of opinion that the disquiet which prevails so generally is not solely owing to the general situation of Euro, e. And in point of tact, the political state of Europe was not more reassuring than now during the war in the Crimes or during the war in I aly, when there was creat activity in the mancial and commer-cial world. Now everything is at a stand. Millions of hands are condemned to idleness for want of credit and employment; an I this is easily understood as the condemned. want of credit and emplo ment; and this is easily understood, as the principal instrument of favor and or credit is systematically inactive. What, then, is to be done, as the old approxs of credit are exhaused, and new ones have to be sought? Prople must not look idly on, nor wait till the Government cames to their assets to the result of the contraction of the contractio s stance, for governments are as much at fault as they. They must make a vigorous effort to

anye themselves.

This initiation, which is henceforth their duty, and their orly chance of safety, some persons have already tak n, and have endeavored to give to crean bases more ranonal, more ento give to credit bases more rational, more enlarged, and, above all, more democratical.
With this view they bave tounded an association calling itself the Syndicat du Credit, and
M. Horn's pamphiet has for object to make
known and valgarize the principles on which it
is established. These principles he explains
briefly these—Credit must become easily accesthe to all, not as an act of complacence dearly
paid for or capriciously refused, but as a thing
acquired and impossible of refusal.

The merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan

The merchant, the manufacturer, the artisau,

must become each his own backer, or, rather, they lend to and borrow from each other mutually. The co-operation must be general. In matters of credit, especially, risk must be avoided by insurance, and this reinforced by counter-insurance. And, moreover, the smeerity of combinations. of combinations and the complete loyatty in operations must restore to the financial association the prestige and the force which belong

This object is to be attained by the combination of the syndicat and central funds, which forms M. Horn's plan, and which he explains at

-Mrs. Lincoln's brothers, as is known, were in the Confederate army. The youngest of them started in April, 1861, from New Orleans, as a private in the Chasseurs a Pied, and, being discharged for sickness at Richmond, in October of the same year, returned to his home; but, though still suffering in health, he left a wife and two babies to join the Crescent Regiment, in response to Beauregard's call, and fell at Shiloh. Another, Captain Dave Todd, started with Colonel Tom Taylor, of the 1st Kentucky Volunteers, and was also killed towards the end of the war. And a third, Dr. Todd, served throughout as a distinguished surgeon.

-The French sculptor Scurre is dead. He was a member of the French Institute. His bestknown productions are the statue of Molière on the Rue Richelieu, and that of Napoleon I, recently removed from the column in the Place Vendôme.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Oypicus:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. New York.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH. In layer of LAY REPRESENTATION, wit be held at the SPRING GALDEN STREET CHURCH (corner of TWEN) HETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philisdelphia), on MONDAY EVENING, October 28, at hair-past 7 o'clock, to take such messures as will secure the favorable action of the next General Con-

erence.

Addresses may be expected from

Hon JUDGE BUND, of Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM J. JONES Esq. of Eighton Md.

BENJ, HAY WOOD, Esq. of Pousville, Pa.

S. M. HARRINGTON, Esq., of Wilmington, Del.

JOSEPH PARUSH M. D., of Philadelphia.

Pres't WM. H. ALLEN, LL. D. of Philadelphia.

By order of the Committee of Agrangement. By order of the Committee of Arrangement.
C. HIESKELL, Chairman,
JOHN FIBLD, Secretary. 10 25 3t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-OFFICE, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WAYS-OFFICE, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct.2 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Seated Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 28th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Berks attect, to commence at the Cohockabek creek, at or near Ober street, and extend westwardly to Twenty-second street, of the fellowing dimensions, from the creek to Woodcock street to be of a clear inside diameter of four feet six inches (4 ft. 5 in.), from Woodcock street to Twenty-second street, three feet six inches (3 it. 5 in.) with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the owner of property; and the Contractor and sever to the street is so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the owner of property; and the Contractor and sever in the street and sever in

the street as so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the owner of pr.perty; and the Contrator will be required to keep the street and sewer in go d order for three years after the sewer is finished.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1850. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held diable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY.

10 24 st. Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be heid at the Office of the Company, No. 428 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, second floor, on TUESDAY, 28th day of October, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the propriety selling or leading the real and personal property the Company, and all matters incident thereto, ROBERT THOMPSON, ROBERT THOMPSON,

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND DELPHIA, No. 788A SOM Street, ONE BUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Distillers and Rectifiers, Association of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and convictin of any person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this city. By order of the President, 1075% ISAAC M. KAH WELLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
FHILADRIPHIA, October 14, 1887.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this company who sailed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3 addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will rensine jets until the 28th instant, 10 15 11t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 223 ARCH Street Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Pro-fessor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 2 P. M. 10 24 Im 40* UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-

PANY, E. D. Office No. 424 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, October 21, 1867,
The interest on the First Morigage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch, of the Union Facific Bariway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be
paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the
banking bouse of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
10 22 104 No. 52 FXOHAN- E Place, New York,

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It never falls to impart life, growth, and vigor to
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Only 75 cents a bottle, but a decimal of the causing it to

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Sold at No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vins.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ing of the Chinen: of the TWENTY-SECOND
WARD, inversible to the nominator of General U.S.
GRANT as the candinate of the Republican party for
President, will be held on SATURDAY EVENING.
October 18, 1867, at 75, o'clock, at the TOWN HALL,
GREMANTOWN, for the purpose of forming a CAMPAIGN CLUB.
William Winter, TWENTY-SECOND WARD .- A MEET

William Winter, Samue: C. Ford, H. T. Fleyt, Hernee G. Browne, B. H. Gran Charles S. Panconst, Richard Levick, Owen Sheridan,

C. W. Churchman, C. J. Churchman, Samuel Leonard, J. S. Hoogston, Franklio Kukhi, John B. Wickersham, L. P. Thomnson, Samuel W. Roop, [102528

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THE GREAT SAFE CONTEST.

LILLIE'S SAFE

READY FOR BATTLE.

I notice the great splurge in the newspapers of the 24th instant headed "Trial of Safer-Sadler Bucked Out," etc., and signed Evans & Watson. Men who will surreptitiously buy safes of the different safe manufacturers, and burn them (with the doors unfastened even), burn them in the night when the beterested parties only are present, may be expected to make a great "flourish of trumpets," and pretend to be very ready to burn safes, when they knew, by pub He appoundement days previous, that the test was postponed, and for what reason, and it is not surprising that men doing this will make false charges also, and say Sadler backs out, or anything else to effect their object. When I was a boy I was told never to crow until I got out of the woods; and I offer this advice gratis to Messrs, Evans & Watson. The GREAT Safe Test will positively come off as an

counced, on Torrey and Twenty-first streets, between Arch and Cherry, on the 5th of November next weather permitting, and Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe will be burned with Eyans & Watson's, with the Boston Steam Patent attached.

The Safes will be burned in a furnace equally, the roughly, and fairly, whether Evans & Watson respond or not, in the presence of the people.

The burglar-proof test will also be most thorough. The two great leading principles of Lillie's and the Steel Safe will be tested with drills, wedges and in every way applicable to the burglar, that the people may be able to judge for themselves as to their merits M. C. SADLER, Agent, No. 639 ARCH Strant

P.S.-The public will be quite as well satisfied no doubt, to see Evans & Watson's Burglar Proof Safe fairly tested with Lillie's on the ground, as to read their yarns about pretended failures of safes in years

gone by. I conc. de that Messrs, Evan & Watson may have a great advantage in showing the amount of loss in safes by being robbed. Theirs are robbed so often and so essily, that no prudent man dare leave them alone with valuables that a burglar could use; while Lillie's are left alone with large amounts all over the country, the owners having full confidence in them.

I concede, also, that Lillie's former safes are some times robbed, and in the above fest propose to show that his present sate cannot be robbed by burglars. Action, not words, is my motto. M. C. S., Agent Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1867.

RHEUMATISM. Positively a Certain Cure. NO QUACK MEDICINE. NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLONICUM, OR MERCURY.

DR. J. P. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA. USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.

A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded. The only i "rmsnent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not Injurious.

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ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1807;

We desire to ca distinution to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Ratiroad, and the price of Governments, We would to-day give these bonds and pay a dif rerence of 187 92 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.

68 of 1861. 5-20s of 1862. 5-20s of 1864. 5-20s of 1865. 5-20s of 1865. 5-20s of 187. 5-20s of 1861. 7-3-10 Cy. June lessus. 7-3-10 Cy. July lessus. (For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every con tidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

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A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twe-13-five pairs in a bale, and weigh-ing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale as great bargains, 10-24 lmrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada,

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